

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 21ST, 1890

NUMBER 29

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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Insurance in Force.....	£131,461,805
New Insurance written, 1889.....	30,513,354
Total Income, 1889.....	6,335,925
Premium Income.....	5,389,817
Paid Policyholders.....	2,467,262
Total Assets.....	£22,325,981
Liabilities (4% basis).....	17,568,591
Surplus.....	4,754,390

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A. J. LANOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 21ST, 1890.

THE scheme of founding a new non-sectarian hospital in this city, we are gratified to say, has met with so cordial a reception on every side that its success is practically secured. The fact that existing institutions do not meet the requirements of the large and growing non-Catholic population of this capital, is signally demonstrated by the interest taken in this proposal, and by the voluntary offers of contributions from every quarter. Two efforts in this direction, but within restricted limits, had already been made, but without securing the funds necessary, although the individual donations in each were noticeably liberal. It is now proposed to unite these two separate schemes and to make the enterprise broad and liberal enough to include all. This, in our opinion, insures its success. The idea of founding a school for nurses has been specially well received and will, we are certain, appeal strongly to the sympathies of many an old resident of Rio, whose recollections of epidemic seasons here are none of the pleasantest. As soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made, the scheme will be placed before the parties interested for their approval.

THE scheme for the creation of an international American bank in the United States for the purpose of assisting the development of commercial relations between American nations, is one which has a strong hold upon our sympathy and good wishes. A good bank can be of incalculable assistance in strengthening the bonds of commercial intercourse between American nations, but like a steamship line it must be considered as an instrument merely. It can by itself create comparatively nothing, but in the hands of enterprising merchants and under liberal commercial legislation, it can fail to enhance profits, facilitate transactions, and thus encourage an extension of the trade between the countries interested. But in the absence of merchants and in the face of restrictive legislation on all sides, what can such a bank do? We are advised that the projected American bank is to have its seat in the United States, with a capital of \$25,000,000, and will have branches at all the principal commercial centres on the continent. If it were not for existing restrictions, we believe that such a bank would easily secure a brilliant success; but in view of the discriminating tax levied in Argentina, the two-thirds capital requirement here in Brazil, the various exactions of other countries, and the hostile tariff legislation of the United States, what chance is there for such an enterprise? Frankly, the United States must reverse her policy and treat all these American nations as friends and neighbors, before any real commercial progress can be made. Asking everything while yielding nothing, is certainly a very poor method for developing commerce. It might do to start a horse trade, but never to build up a permanent and advantageous foreign trade. While the present Chinese policy prevails at Washington, it will be wise for merchants and capitalists to put away their South American maps, for they will never accomplish enough to pay for the trouble taken.

THE problem of improving the sanitary condition of this city has again become the subject of discussion in the public press. Two propositions were not long since presented to the municipal *intendencia* for this purpose, both calling for radical and extensive improvements and both involving a very heavy expense. By the advice of the ministers of interior and finance both of these propositions were declined, the *intendentes* disagreeing with some of the stipulations and the minister of finance dissenting altogether on account of the expenditures involved. As to the relative merits of the two schemes we desire to express no opinion. In general, a purely speculative enterprise of this character is to be viewed with suspicion. Sanitary engineering is a science sufficiently modern and difficult to require special study and experience. It involves expenditures and public consequences of such importance and magnitude that experiments can not be entered into hastily and thoughtlessly. Other things being equal, therefore, the recommendations of physicians whose studies and experience are largely within the bounds of this science, must be allowed a decided preference. In looking over the report of a special medical commission which was presented to the Rio medical society in September, 1889, we find that a majority of the recommendations then made form a very good basis for the sanitary improvement of this city. They recommend sub-soil drainage, improved water courses, the filling in of low grounds, the preservation of the forests, the widening and extension of streets to admit the sea breezes freely, regular water supply, sanitary measures for habitations, etc., etc. With some of the recommendations presented we do not altogether agree, for the advantages derived will not counterbalance the vexations imposed. But with a majority of them, however, we are heartily in accord, and we believe that they can be undertaken gradually and without so great a charge upon the public treasury. One of the serious defects in the plans proposed is the unproductive character of the improvements and the necessity of meeting these expenditures by increased taxation. The costs of living in this capital are already sufficiently high to make every increase in taxation a subject for serious deliberation. Every increase in the postal tax means increased rentals; every increase in the taxes on imports means a disproportionate increase in the burdens on the masses. Were there a better sense of public responsibility, a higher sense of moral obligation, a more disinterested patriotism and a more impartial administration of justice—in administration which will not acquit the rich and influential thief while it severely punishes the humble criminal—were these conditions to be found here in Rio de Janeiro we should say that most, if not all, of these sanitary improvements could be realized without increasing taxation one *centavo*, without adding one single burden upon the city, and without calling upon the whole country to pay for them. The policy pursued in the city of Birmingham is perfectly applicable here, were the Brazilian authorities as public-spirited, business-like and trustworthy as those of England's famous manufacturing city. We do not like to make so sweeping and condemnatory an assertion, but the facts of daily experience can not be overlooked. However, it is possible and necessary to make a beginning, and the government should therefore adopt some general and feasible plan and then carry out the improvements as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

THE SÃO PAULO BANK.

São Paulo, 17th July, 1890.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Sir:—I regret that among the many, and in some cases too just censures on the new companies and banks, you, in your Financial Notes of July 14th, treat the Union Bank of São Paulo unfairly, when you advise the Rio shopkeepers to be on the look-out against its notes.

I should not take the liberty of writing you, did I not feel that an injustice to a good enterprise is at times more harmful than allowing a bad one to escape criticism.

The Union Bank of São Paulo is certainly heavily laden with rights and privileges, but, at the same time, it is more nearly a representative bank of this state than any other, and it can not fail to do much good.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK
OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
(LIMITED)

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Banca Generale, and agencies.....

Banca Generale, and agencies.....

The emission of 2,000 contos in notes can not be hurtful, because the circulating medium here is too small for the amount of business done. I can assure you that more money is wanted here, now that all the laborers are paid, instead of as in the old time when labor was unpaid, and a planter received from his commission agent a cheque which was passed into his bankers; and the chief shopkeeper's accounts were paid only once a year, and this by some order or cheque.

How changed is all this now, with the hundred thousand free farm laborers, who receive part, or all, of their wages in paper money.

Now, the Union Bank of São Paulo is one of the safest, and will be one of the longest lived in the country, so that its notes may be taken at their value anywhere, even though they are only legal tender in the states of São Paulo and Goyaz.

I have no slaves in the Union Bank, nor have any other interest in writing than to try and maintain what I consider worthy of maintenance among the scores of new banks that have cropped up lately.

The friends of the Union Bank only ask it to be very careful how it avails itself of its privileges at first, because if it once commences with moderation this will become a habit, and it will ever continue to treat them as exotics, very beautiful to have but not to be dragged into everyday life, which goes better with free trade.

Your obedient servant,

WALTER J. HAMMOND.

In regard to Mr. Hammond's objection to our cautioning Rio shopkeepers to be on the lookout for Banco União notes, we can fully justify our position by recalling attention to a recent incident, which has already been mentioned in these columns. A friend of ours, residing in São Paulo, had a considerable sum of money to receive. He was on the lookout for the 200\$ notes of the Banco dos Estados Unidos—which are not legal tender in São Paulo—but quite overlooked those of 50\$ of the same bank. The surcharge on those notes is not quickly distinguished, particularly where the light is not good. The result was that he afterwards found a considerable number of these notes in the money received, and subsequently had to pay 18000 each, or 2 per cent. discount, to get them changed into money current in that state. As the same discounts will unquestionably be charged here on the Banco União notes, we consider ourselves obliged to caution our readers against the risk. A system which renders such risks and losses possible is not only a mistake, but it is pernicious to the last degree. There is not one valid argument in its favor. We have repeatedly admitted that the country requires more money because of the wage-paying necessities of free labor, and the changed conditions of trade, but we can not admit that a currency of this character, issued by speculating and monopoly-endowed banks, and restricted to fractional parts of the country, fills the bill. We would as soon advocate feeding a hungry man on corrupted bread. Perhaps the better response, however, would be to ask if Mr. Hammond, as an employer of labor in São Paulo, will receive Banco dos Estados Unidos notes at their face value? As for the emission of 2,000,000\$ by the Banco União, we should have nothing to say were the issue properly secured and judiciously placed in circulation. A currency based on non-negotiable bonds, and which in case of liquidation can only be redeemed from other assets of the bank, can hardly be considered perfectly safe. And an issue made in notes of 200\$ and 500\$—which are the two denominations thus far put into circulation—can hardly be considered an assistance to labor. In conclusion, we trust that Mr. Hammond will believe us not only ready but sincerely desirous of assisting every worthy measure for the improvement and benefit of the country. No one will commend a good purpose and enterprise more quickly and heartily than we shall. But as for the interested schemes of speculators and charlatans, the impracticable theories of uneducated politicians, and the dangerous ventures which always force themselves to the front in times of mad speculation, we must reserve for ourselves the right of criticism without incurring the charge of being unfriendly to the real progress of the country.—Eds. News.

From the *Novidades*, July 15th.

WHY ARE WE GOING?

The lack of discipline that has recently been shown among the soldiers and sailors of the republic must produce serious and deep apprehensions to the directors of the situation.

There is not a day upon which the local news of the journals do not notice disturbances and disorders provoked by men of the army or navy in a state of drunkenness.

The dwellers in some of the streets of this city live in continued and constant alarm, while peace and tranquillity appear to have abandoned us once for all.

Such symptoms of disorganization in the two classes which are the watchmen and guards of peace and public order, need an urgent and energetic correction.

The people have the right to expect from the army and navy every guarantee, they have the right to expect from them, as the pre-eminent guardians of their liberty, every protection and all safety.

The spectacle we are witnessing is profoundly disheartening.

Where are we going, if this state of affairs continues?

What powerful chief can oppose an obstacle to lack of discipline and anarchy, if the disease lie not at once combated with every violence and energy?

The government has upon its shoulders an enormous responsibility.

Its reputation will be shipwrecked, should it not succeed in delivering to the constituent a quiet and orderly country.

Let the government be convinced of this: cost what it may, whatever may be the consequences to which we shall be subjected, it will find us always at its side in defense of order and tranquillity.

We will be always ready to give our approval and our efforts to subvert the lack of discipline which can only produce disastrous consequences in the midst of a people incapable of self-defense, without autonomy and without a shadow of energy.

DISCIPLINE.

From the *Correio da Pátria*, July 14th.

Last night some soldiers of the marine corps on duty at the navy-yard abandoned the post and invaded various shops in the Rua Direita and Praça das Marujas, drinking, refusing to pay and beating at the same time the proprietors of the shops visited.

The whistles were sounded, police soldiers and watchmen appeared, who endeavored to arrest the soldiers, but these resisted and an enormous conflict ensued, from which resulted serious wounds to the policeman Daniel Honorato and Lacerda de Oliveira, who were carried to the hospital at the police barracks.

Headquarters were notified and police detachments appeared which suffocated (sic) the disorder, the inmates who caused it being arrested.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, July 15th.

During the night before last various parties of marines and sailors were moving about the S. José and Candelaria parishes practicing all sorts of disorders. The unruly men were armed with sabres, bayonets (rifles) which they carried hidden under their coats.

At 9:30 the policeman Alfredo Dias Nogueiras, on duty in the Rua do Cotovelo, was unexpectedly attacked and struck in the face by a party of about twenty marines and sailors. Upon whistling (sic) for help the ensign commanding the 3rd police station appeared, accompanied by a detachment, and succeeded in dispersing the crowd.

At three o'clock in the morning José Pereira de Mesquita, a resident of Nieheroy, appeared at the station referred to, complaining that, when passing through the Largo do Moura, he was attacked by three marines, who with their sabre-bayonets in their hands threatened to kill him if he cried out, and robbed him of the sum of 76850, a silver watch and a *plaque* chain.

The policemen on duty in the streets of the Candelaria parish were called in, upon more than one occasion, this measure being taken by the police authorities to avoid conflicts, sure to arise from the provocations and assaults suffered by the residents when reaching their beats.

Yesterday at 9 a. m. when everything appeared to be in holy peace, police officer Agostinho Francisco Neves, on duty in the Rua Primeiro de Março was the victim of a crowd of the same rowdies who beat and wounded him. The wounded man was carried to the hospital of the barracks.

Jornal do Commercio, July 15th.

With the purpose of putting an end to the disorderly conduct of men of the marine battalion and of the navy, who have during the past nights practiced acts of violence, provoking disturbances, insulting passers-by and seeking conflicts with the police on duty, the minister of marine has asked from the minister of war that the necessary orders be issued to have confined at Fort Lage and Santa Cruz the men of the above corps who have shown themselves incorrigible or turbulent, from whence they will be sent to a definite destination.

These and all other indispensable measures the government should take without hesitation, in order that the confidence of the dwellers in this popular and important city may neither cool nor be diminished in promises solemnly made, and which up to now have been maintained, that public order and quiet would be guaranteed.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A telegram of the 17th says that the Argentine government has asked Congress to authorize the issue of \$6,000,000 in small notes.

—The Cleary English opera company was expected to have Southampton on the 15th inst. and is to open at the National Theatre in Buenos Aires on August 14th.

—The cost of repairing the *Almirante Brown*—the Argentine ironclad which has to be anchored out at sea where there is water enough to float her—is estimated at £100,000. If the Birkenhead people are not careful they will have to take the whole ship to pay for the repairs.

—The clandestine issue of bank notes by various Argentine banks, with the knowledge and connivance of the national government, appears to have been over \$35,000,000. The Corriola bank, located at President Celman's native place, was the principal offender, which makes it look all the worse in view of the circumstance that the government is trying to excuse and cover up the scandal.

—The Uruguayan government has opened negotiations with the Barings for a loan of \$10,000,000, to relieve the financial crisis. It is proposed to redeem the Banco Nacional notes with the proceeds. It looks very much as though our neighbors depended upon London to help them out of their frequent financial troubles, in which case it would be cheaper for England to take complete charge of the country and put an end to the extravagant and dishonest government which exists there.

—Our Matine neighbors have a very queer standard of morality. It is a recognized fact that certain banking institutions have illegally issued a large excess of bank notes. Instead of closing them up and prosecuting their directors for a criminal act, a bill is presented to Congress to legalize the issue and loans are made to the criminal banks to enable them to withdraw the over-issue. When our Argentine friends reach the point of prosecuting and punishing thieves and other criminals, no matter what their social and political standing may be, then and not till then will there be an improvement in the economic and financial condition of that country.

From the *Revista Republicana*, July 3d.

HOW WILL IT END?

That the inevitable storm is approaching slowly but surely, we are fairly convinced. Rumblings of an unpleasant kind are becoming frequent, and are heard in different directions, showing that when the storm does reach it will pretty well sweep the whole country. We are not those people who indulge in enthusiastic agitation or hysterical alarm, at the first signs of danger. Yet we would advise all to view the situation calmly, and at the same time gravely.

The rumors about daily, of revolutions in Entre Rios and of the death of the loan, are ones which are not confirmed. The fact that such things are not only possible but probable is well known to all, and in this lies the gravity of the situation. But if revolutions were to take place, let us see in what way we should be benefited. For revolutions are not, as a rule, either welcome friends to responsible business people, or advantageous to a country's reputation, but it seems to be regarded just the reverse to-day, when trade is hedged and all business paralyzed. Suppose the presidential forces were made to submit and give way, is it not necessary for all vitally interested to be prepared, in order to secure themselves against reaping such another misfortune? United action is not only essential but absolutely indispensable, for without it will be a "fiasco" and we sincerely trust that the opposition party have realized all this. For, though we can not advocate force, yet, if such were to happen, let us be assured first that it won't be a falling out of the flying-pan into the fire. Of course, as we mentioned yesterday, the President is only partially to blame for the crisis, because he has a government, we assume, of course, that it is a government, to assist him in every way, and if these ministers can not frame and refuse to give us remedial measures in the form of enforcement of the laws, not only by the banks but by all parties official and otherwise, and refuse to take note of such wholesale corruption in their own circles officially and otherwise, then they must share part of the blame with its inevitable responsibility. If the loan does fall to the ground, so much the better for the future of the country. The system of incessantly meeting obligations by loans, shows no statesmanship and forms bad precedents, and as long as you possess credit you can carry it through till the time comes when your creditors begin to think and then to doubt, and finally to refuse. This is the time when wanton recklessness is brought face to face with common sense. To build up the country on a foundation huddled with an enormous debt, which means annual drains from your finances to meet your obligations, and save your honor, is as foolish as it is unjust to the country.

But when rumors are rife and facts become disclosed that the money has been placed to other accounts, private and personal, by those who are supposed to be responsible for the national purse, then matters begin to assume a serious aspect, which breeds mistrust among the people and eventually chaos in the markets. We still believe that if the loan fails to reach us, as we hope it will, that the country will be saved from the revolutionary cure, the most pacific one, of the resignation of the President, being applied instead. If this happens it will speedily help the immediate future in allowing the country to redeem her honor and give the President the consolation that at least he did one patriotic action during his term of office.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The São Paulo *intendencia* has approved Moris N. Kohn's market wagons.

—The opera company contracted for Pará arrived at that point on the 15th in the French steamer *Potou*.

—Another lot of contraband merchandise was captured at Itaquí, on the Uruguayan frontier, a few days since.

—The laying of the water main for the supply of Tanlaté with water from the neighboring hills, will be begun next month.

—It is announced that the new water-works at Camplinas, São Paulo, will be completed and in operation in November next.

—The *Correio*, of Limeira, São Paulo, says that coffee-gathering has begun in that municipality and that the crop promises to be large.

—The *Revista* of São Paulo, of the 16th inst. contained 16 pages, made up principally of Lilliputian advertisements of new companies.

—On the 16th the *Diário Oficial* tells the whole story of the rubber strike at Pará, which was settled by the minister of finance by his telegram dated on January 20th last.

—On the 11th inst. the minister of war refuses an application of the governor of Sergipe to send troops of the line there to do police duty. They are wanted to fight the police in Rio.

—Gen. Goldfreid, son-in-law of Gen. Quintana and chief of police of Rio de Janeiro, has informed the Nieheroy municipal chiefs that they may count upon his assistance for the regulation of domestic service.

—There were disturbances in Pará on the 15th ult. between the police and liemen, and a military board of investigation was appointed to inquire into the conduct. Punishing a soldier for disorderly conduct is probably too severe.

—At a place called Araguary, Minas Geraes, the police delegate on duty arrested and "jailed" the clerk of the justice of the peace because he would not sell him and the policemen what rum they wanted—and wait for payment.

—The good people of Paraná deny the charges from Santa Catharina. They say that Paraná *mitte* has been carried across the line for years, to the great injury of the state from the loss of export duties. They are now trying to collect these taxes.

—At a place called Reclmudi, Minas Geraes, a wicked black boy recently went fishing with dynamite on a Sunday, but he will never go fishing again—at least in this world. It is a serious question whether Gabriel will ever be able to get him all together again.

—We regret to see that the old stories of impressing Lullians for service in the rubber swamps of Amazonas are again coming out. Surely the federal government will take energetic steps to correct this miserable traffic in free men—and who are menower wards of the nation.

—Mr. Morris N. Kohn has asked the São Paulo *intendencia* for a concession to establish his well-known delivery and market wagon enterprise in that city. From all that we can learn, Morris has taken his entire patent office up to São Paulo and intends to work the whole schedule.

—On the 12th inst. the parish priest at Moraymirin, S. Paulo, clearly explained to his parishioners what they are to expect in this world, and the next, if they consider religious marriage unnecessary. We infer that purgatory even will be closed to recalcitrants; shed pure and simple is their destination.

—On July 15th the governor of Rio de Janeiro decreed interest guarantees of 6 per cent. per annum for 20 years on a maximum capital of 20,000,000\$ to be employed in peopling his state. The preamble to the decree should render possible applicants for the concessions under the decree very careful, for the economic position of the state is declared to be critical.

—Juiz de Fora has been recently favored to rare exhibition. A professor named Dr. Agostinho Penha gave a public lecture, during which he exhibited a man, completely illiterate and brought specially for the trial, whom he taught to read easily and in a very few minutes. This is just the man the republic requires. He should be employed to go about manufacturing vortices.

—Some cavalry soldiers in Santos were recently grievously offended because a Portuguese servant told his master of their intention to steal some pigeons and other birds from his *chacota*. A party of them went to this gentleman's residence on the night of the 9th, entrapped the poor fellow and nearly killed him with their arms. A companion tried to help him and was treated in the same patriotic manner.

—Four individuals, one of them a Sr. Jordão Lopes, who was prosecuted a few months ago for passing counterfeit money and escaped through the mistaken clemency of the *relaxação*, were arrested in São Paulo on the 17th in the very act of unpacking some boxes containing counterfeit 100\$ and 50\$ Treasury notes. The arrest interrupted a business transaction in which the dealer, Samuel de Mello, was selling a large quantity of the spurious stuff to Lopes and his friends.

—The Ypiranga lottery monument is again the cause of trouble. The president of the monument commission has recently asked the state treasury to pay the contractors a balance of 349,673\$941 for the completion of the edifice, which the treasurer refuses to do because the law authorizing the enterprise determines that the expenditure on the building shall not exceed 1,000,000\$, and that a part of the fund derived from the lotteries shall form the patrimony of the institution. From the accounts presented, the contractors have presented bills for construction to the aggregate sum of 1,546,639\$551.

—A cargo of 31,700 bags of Rangoon rice, per ship *British Envy*, arrived at Santos on the 16th. And yet São Paulo can grow the very best of rice!

—The São Paulo *intendencia* received two proposals on the 16th for the construction of a new market, one for 723,290\$780, and the other for 714,000\$.

—The goose of a police delegate at Rio Banito, Rio de Janeiro, sent a man to the chief of police who had been bitten by a mad dog! Gen. Godofredo jumped on his desk, and had the man immediately sent to the hospital. Presents like this are not appreciated by the authorities—they want silverware and fireworks.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The June receipts of the Carangola line were 46,193\$820, of which 12,624\$160 were from passengers and 30,758\$120 from merchandise.

—The grantees of the Benevente and Minas railway concession have been granted an extension of time to October 5th to commence work on the line.

—On the 17th the minister of agriculture refused an application of the Alagoas railway company to reconsider the dispatch which approved the modification of the Assemblé branch route.

—A credit of 5,750 has been placed at the disposition of the government purchasing agent in Europe for the purchase of material for the Baturité line.

—On the 18th the *Jornal de Commercio* hears that the final survey of the Ceará-mirim, Rio Grande do Norte, railway had been approved. It extends from Natal to the above named place and measures about 43 kilometres. The estimated cost in round figures is 1,405,000\$.

—A severe accident occurred on the Central line at the suburban station of Queimados on the morning of the 13th, two mixed trains colliding on a siding, killing one brakeman instantly and wounding two others and a fireman, and causing much damage to the locomotives and cars. The accident seems to have been due to carelessness.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has ordered that the Leopoldina railway company must complete the line to and station in Nictheroy by August 25th next upon which date expires the period conceded for this purpose. The Leopoldina directory has been so occupied in buying other lines that their obligation referred to by the governor must have been overlooked.

—A Sr. Bahiano, stated in the press that Gen. Bocayuva, *ad interim* minister of agriculture, was granting railway concessions without the formality of a decree, and that he fears one of his concessions is not safe. It is only fair to say that Sr. Bahiano wanted a concession, which he did not get, and that the decree was published on the 18th. It is the concession to the Bahia and Minas company of the road from Victoria to Pessanha.

—The work of construction on the connecting branch of the Leopoldina system between Campos and the Tapirassú station was begun on the 1st inst. The line will be 70 kilometres long, will have a bridge across the Parahyba 430 metres long and is to be completed in seven months. Now that the Leopoldina has secured the Macaê and Campos line, the next step will be to lay a third rail to permit the rolling stock to pass down to Macaê, the old road being of the broad gauge.

LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the *Riachuelo* and *Guanahara* will be sent to New York in August to return Admiral Walker's call.

—Gen. Constant wants to know how much the late fine arts exposition lost, before authorizing a new payment of 600\$.

—Sr. Marinho Prado wants Irish immigration for Brazil. *Avahi! be jabers!* wouldn't the skulls crack at the first election?

—On the 10th inst., Gen. Peixoto informed Admiral Wandenkolk what the war department consider to be prisoners of war.

—The minister of war recently asked that four army officers occupied in civil appointments be sent back to their respective regiments.

—The employés of the Banco dos Estados Unidos formally congratulated Director Mayrink on the 16th on his recovered health. And why not?

—On the 16th the department of foreign affairs granted an *exequatur* to Mr. William George Abbott, as consul-general of Great Britain at this capital.

—Gen. Deodoro is to be "manifested" on the anniversary of his birth! Brazilians seem to be absolutely insatiable in their thirst for manifestations.

—It is announced that the opera company to give representations here, of which Tamagno forms a part, will leave Buenos Aires for Rio early next month.

—Gen. Peixoto has declined to pay for the cost for a "humanitarian" medal that Gen. Alvim gave to a soldier, and then tried to collect 29\$600 as expenses.

—Apprentices at the war arsenal are allowed three half-pence (60 rs.) per day for washing. The poor lads are virtually debarré from using handkerchiefs.

—The literary man of the *Correio do Povo* had his pipe stolen the other day, whereupon he falls foul of his colleague who received a crown of laurel, and calls the man a lunatic.

—We are in doubt as to which is to be most destructive of peace and tranquillity, whether the ill-feeling of the army and navy towards the police, or the imminent duels between the literary men of Rio.

—There seems to be an epidemic of suicide and murder in Rio just at this moment. Will some one tell us why?

—The provisional government has made a contract for the construction of another building for the military academy.

—A New York telegram of the 15th says that Congress has voted the McKinley tariff. If Congress will now vote itself an alibi's asylum, we shall feel that the end has justified the means.

—Even the cooks in the navy think they are justified in assaulting the police, but he of the *Lamego* was "run in" and will have a berth at cooking elsewhere, if Admiral Wandenkolk is in earnest.

—The collection for the new Protestant hospital, realized at the close of the address delivered by Rev. H. C. Tucker at the Methodist church on the evening of the 15th inst., amounted to 1,717\$160.

—It was reported on the 19th that the inspector-general of public illumination had lost his place. The recent action of the minister in halting the gas company in its agreements, is probably the cause.

—If you have any friends at Blumenau, Santa Catharina, you can telegraph them for 210 rs. per word. A letter only pays 100 rs. for 15 grammes. It will be cheaper, therefore, to telegraph in German and to write in Portuguese.

—According to a local colleague the 293rd planet (*sic*) discovered at Nice will, at the Emperor's request, receive the name of Brazil. Why not introduce it on the flag in company with that lone star surmounting "order and progress"?

—A strike was reported at the Villa Isabel cotton factory on the 18th, the strikers interfering with those who wished to continue at work. A police force was applied for to prevent disturbances on the morning of the 19th.

—There was a reunion of generals at the war offices on the 18th to treat of army matters. We are not informed whether war is to be declared against Russia, or the army is to be left to carry on its campaign of disorder here in Rio de Janeiro.

—It is evident that 5\$ per clipping will not prevent the provincial journals using the scissors. We suggest that the "men of letters" increase the fine to 20\$ per clipping, irrespective of classification or extent. It is insulting to offer a poet 5\$ for an effusion.

—On the 19th the *Diário do Commercio* says that some marines and sailors detached on duty at the quarantine station at Ilha Grande were organizing a mutiny, but the government sent the corvette *Parahyba* there to correct the disorder.

—On the 12th inst. Barão de Oliveira Castro resigned the presidency of the Associação Commercial. We refer our readers to the organ of the commercial body of the city of Rio, the *Diário do Commercio*, of the 19th, for particulars as to the claims of the baron upon their gratitude.

—The high-toned, conscientious, honest and well-intentioned contractors of the great Bahia lottery—who never told a lie in their lives, nor anything else—have postponed the drawing which was to have taken place *without fail* on the 19th. We hear it remarked that "infallibility" in this country means a real double-barrelled falsehood.

—A drunken artilleryman made things lively on the Rua do Passieiro on the afternoon of the 13th. He was armed with a sabre and even went so far as to attack a passing tram car, putting the passengers to flight and wounding the mules. A policeman tried to capture the savage and was wounded in the conflict. With the assistance of another officer and a blow with the flat side of a sword, the cutthroat was finally secured.

—We take pleasure in noting that the bazaar organized by Miss Meta Quayle and the Misses Mansell, and recently held at the residence of R. S. Quayle, Esq., on Rua do Russell, was a very flattering success. The young ladies realized 355\$820 or, at 23\$ excl., 434 125. 11d., which was being remitted home for distribution among various charitable institutions, the Millmay Hospital for Children at Bethnal Green, London, receiving the largest share.

—It gives us much pleasure to note that a small consignment of flour was recently received here from the famous Caracará flouring mills, of the province of Santa Fé, Argentina. We had the opportunity a couple of years since of visiting this mill, which is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in South America. It is run by men large to begin with, uses steel cylinders, and has a working capacity of 500 bags of flour per day. The various brands of flour turned out in the Caracará mill are well known in Argentina and will, we doubt not, soon find an equally good market in Brazil.

—A mysterious murder occurred in the *haleira* Barrosa on the evening of the 18th, in a house occupied by a Paraguayan woman named Joana. She called in the police saying a man had fallen dead in her hallway. Her coolness and ready answers deceived the officers for a time, but on searching her sleeping room a knife, box of matches and set stained with blood were found. Afterwards blood stains were found in the dining room and corridor. The man, whose name is not known, had been stabbed through the heart. He had been living with the woman and had evidently been killed in a quarrel.

—The banquet at the foreign office to representatives of American nations on the evening of the 14th, which was originally announced to be in honor of the United States representative, does not appear to have been a signal success. It is whispered that a quarrel in the provisional government was largely the cause of the conspicuous list of absences. The only cabinet ministers present were Generals Bocayuva and Campos Salles, the chief of state being represented by his secretary, Col. Fonseca Hermes. Gen. Deodoro and the ministers of finance, interior, war, marine and public instruction, together with the United States *charge d'affaires*, were not present. It would be interesting to know if this is to be considered the correct way to *debar* the representatives of other American nations?

—On the 15th the distinguished poet, Filinto de Oliveira, was crowned as the first perpetrator of Alexandrine verses of seventeen syllables.

—A duel between two naval officers was imminent the past week, but the interference of friends avoided the shedding of fraternal blood.

—We have heard from the commission engaged in connecting the railways in the northern states; Gen. Bocayuva tells Gen. Barboza that it wants 40,000\$.

—The first cargo of maltrepara from the Corde Vermelho island, of the Abrolhos group, arrived here on the 12th. The coral is to be manufactured into lime.

—According to the local press Gen. Campos Salles' "civil marriage" decree has not reduced the number of runaway couples. The papers notice cases of this irregular proceeding every day.

—On the 17th the *Correio do Povo* mentions a report that the representatives to the Congress will count one naval officer from every state among their body.

—On the 17th Gen. Benjamin Constant advised the director-general of post-offices that he was the person to appoint justice-officials down to and including *procuradores* of the first class.

—A negro convict, declared to be dead by an official document from the then provincial authorities of Rio de Janeiro on June 15th, 1889, appears to be enjoying perfect health in the penitentiary in this city.

—On the 17th Sr. João Virgílio dos Santos, a partner in a coffee factor firm, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. No very clear reasons were left to explain the unhappy man's crime.

—On the 18th inst. Gen. Barboza announced that he did not propose to commence a canvass for his election to the approaching Congress. This will, of course, prevent his ministers from voting for the general.

—The inspector of the custom-house has already discovered that collecting that little 20 per cent. in gold comes extra labor to his subordinates. Let us compromise; put the duties up 50 per cent, and collect them in currency?

—On the 17th the *Diário do Commercio* states that a man had shown his arm in that office with visible signs of having been bitten; and a member of the Rio press is accused of the offense. The trouble occurred at the taking of the Basille.

—A local colleague proposes to tax foreign dramatic companies and divide the product among the *industria nacional*. It is quite in accordance with the practice that taxes foreign merchandise and divides the profit among the exotic industries of the country.

—On the 14th the police sub-delegate of the Santa Anna parish in this city was arrested and strictly kept from communication with his friends. A disturbance at a caucus recently, at which this official is said to have attempted pressure on the electors, is probably at the bottom of the affair.

—It now takes a fortnight for the custom-house authorities to add up a month's receipts. The reason, it is explained, is a desire to make the returns correct. If Col. Botafogo will leave the work for the hereafter perhaps absolute accuracy will be attained, but it would do us any good in this world.

—There seems to have been a little unpleasantness at the children's *festa* on the 14th, owing to some grown people, who ought to have known better, obtaining some of the presents for themselves, and leaving a number of little ones out in the cold. The other children of this city evidently need a little physical discipline.

—On the 7th one of the subordinate police authorities sent a patient to the Misericórdia hospital with a permit declaring that the bearer was ill and indisposed. The man died on the 8th, and he was found upon examination to have been shot through the stomach. It was the result of an accident apparently, but this is no excuse for the carelessness of the ward inspector.

—Perhaps the government will now see that putting a uniform on a *servente* does not transform him into a law-abiding citizen. The gas lamps are handy and a few metres of rope are not expensive. Why do not the people apply drastic remedies for footpads—uniformed or not. Even the *Diário de Barboza* on the 17th had to take notice of the discipline ruling among "the armed forces."

—The reason why Admiral Walker was in so great a hurry to get away is now apparent. It appears, according to our English and American exchanges, that the officers were becoming demoralized by the hospitalities extended in Europe, and were sent out here for the purpose of restoring discipline. The threatened eruption of manifestations and entertainments here convinced the Admiral that he had struck the wrong place, so he sailed away.

—On the evening of the 13th what appears to have been a very serious disturbance occurred in the Gamboa district here. A religious festival was celebrating and the band of the 23rd infantry battalion was furnishing music. The musicians, in their intervals of leisure, with some of their fighting comrades of the same battalion, finally came into collision with the police and the result was quite a formidable list of wounded—all policemen. The discipline of the Brazilian army must not be discussed.

—We can not recall a more comprehensive manifestation than the one offered Col. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of the Rio police, on the 13th. Four bands of music, in as many stanzas, provided melody for the dwellers on Botafogo beach, a solemn reception was offered the colonel, velocipedes races, comedies, concerts instrumental and concerts vocal, fireworks and "taffy," all played a part in the manifestation in which "commerce, the police of the Lagoa parish and the military academy" showed their appreciation of the distinguished citizen.

—The June immigrant arrivals numbered 4,337, of which 4,058 landed at this port and 279 at Santos. As to nationality there were 1,596 Italians, 1,048 Portuguese, 766 Russians, 756 Spaniards, 122 Germans, and the remainder of diverse countries. During the same month the departures of immigrants for foreign destinations numbered 1,023, showing a net result for the month in favor of immigration of 3,314.

—An exceptionally savage murder occurred in a drinking place on Rua da Imperatriz, in the Saúde district, on the afternoon of the 13th. As a mulatto sailor named Francis Williams, claiming to be an American by birth, was entering the saloon some drunken sailor in a group laughing about the place gave him a kick. A quarrel ensued, when Williams, becoming infuriated drew a clasp-knife from his pocket and made use of it with such effect that in a moment two men were dead at his feet. The victims were sailors belonging to the American bark *Good Awer* and were known as John Holson and Oscar. The assassin delivered himself up to the police without resistance.

—A fatal accident occurred on the Botanical Garden tram line in Rua Gonçalves Dias a few days since, resulting in the killing of a child playing in the street. A riot was imminent for a time and traffic was suspended in that street. The tram drivers, who generally pass through this narrow street at a high rate of speed, have been recently blamed of course, and the company has been compelled to issue instructions for slow driving there in future. This is now causing unusual delays in transporting passengers toward evening, and is causing rushes for seats not altogether compatible with dignity and courtesy. We are still waiting for our colleagues to instruct the public not to let small children play in the street, nor cross the lines in front of the trams, when passing behind them would be safer.

BIRTH.

—On 11th inst. at the Barra, Santos, the wife of James R. Jackson, Esq., Southport, of a daughter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—São Paulo is also to have a Banca dos Operários, capital 2,000,000\$.

—The June receipts of the Maranhão custom-house were 275,392\$902.

—On the 15th the "Agrícola do Paranaíba" company was formally installed.

—The "Grande Hotel Internacional" company was formally installed on the 16th.

—The Banco dos Estados Unidos has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

—The "Melhoramentos da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro" company was duly installed on the 18th.

—If four noblemen and a *comendador* can secure success, that of the "Banco Luzo-Brazilero" is secured.

—A bank, capital 3,000,000\$, under the name of the "Banco Ibero-Americano," is in process of organization.

—The "Obras Publicas e Emprezas do Estado de Minas Geraes" company was formally installed on the 17th.

—Under the title of the "Banco Portuguez" it is proposed to establish a bank here with a capital of 2,000,000\$.

—The May receipts of the Pará custom-house were 626,349\$074, against 506,041\$699 in 1889 and 758,331\$024 in 1888.

—Anonymous writers in the press point out that while all other shares are going up, Lloyd Brazilian are going down.

—The "Nacional Manufactura de Charutos" company (cigar-factory), capital 400,000\$, was offered the public on the 18th.

—Thirty minutes has been found too short a time for the brokers' daily meeting and the legal sixty minutes will now be employed.

—In São Paulo a gas-fitters "trust," a paint and hardware manufactory, and a flour mill and wheat-growing company are talked of.

—On the 16th it was reported that the concessions of the Jardim Botânico and S. Christóvão tram companies had been extended.

—The "Bonafacina de Produtos Nacionais" company, capital 5,000,000\$, will aid farmers to increase and improve their products, etc.

—The "Progresso Industrial do Carandahy" company was duly installed on the 19th, and the "Industria e Commercio de Papel" also.

—A new company called the S. Paulo Territorial, capital 3,000,000\$, is to be launched in S. Paulo to-day. Its name indicates land speculation.

—The "Banco Construtor e Agrícola de São Paulo," capital 10,000,000\$, with facility to double it, was offered the Rio and S. Paulo public on the 15th.

—The workshops of a man in Santos have been "purchased" for 85,000\$ to serve the enterprises of Sr. Mayrink. This is extracted from a local journal.

—The June receipts of the Pará custom-house were 844,771\$928, against 452,849\$392 last year and 735,834\$481 in 1888. The *recebedoria* receipts were 287,185\$750.

—The city of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, proposes to borrow 200,000\$ to pave itself with parallelopedes. It is a hard word and must prove a durable pavement. But why pave, if the capital is to be moved?

—The St. Petersburg museum is said to possess Chinese bank notes, dating from 1400 B. C. Judging from the anxiety shown to get rid of them the Banco dos Estados Unidos notes will never reach that ripe old age.

Imports.

There was a fair amount of business reported during the past week. Receipts of Flour are small and sales and withdrawals have smartly reduced the stocks in first hands; there is, however, a considerable quantity available for shippers for our port. Three cargoes of Pitch have arrived, of which two are on order and nothing has yet transpired as to the other. Both Pitch and White pine are reported firm. Kerosene has advanced sharply, but quotations for late are lower and the market is now reported very flat. Italian Corn has firmed out considerably; the receipts have been very heavy and the market is dull and flat at the decline. Rice remains unchanged and Codfish shows no improvement; stocks are, however, gradually becoming reduced and there are no receipts this week.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Horvitz, from River Plate	315 bbls.
Cordouan, do	7,461 bags.
Sackery, from Trieste:	
Sundry brands	850 "
Sackery	3,636 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time have been about 11,500 bbls. leaving stocks in first hands estimated to be:

3,000 bbls. American	
400 " Trieste	
4,000 " River Plate	

Brokers report the market steady and quote as follows:

Trieste	108.000—108.500
Richmond	108.000—108.500
do and	15.250—15.500
Baltimore	10.000—10.500
do and	15.250—15.500
Western & Atlantic	10.000—10.500
Chili	13.000—13.500
River Plate	13.000—13.500
City Mills	13.000—13.500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 598,542 feet per *Peter* and 582,688 feet per *Perry*. L. C. from the *Thames*, and 383,000 feet per *Pontine* from *Middle*. The latter are on order and the first is not yet reported sold. Brokers report the market firm and quote at 48.000—48.500 per piece.

White Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is reported firm at 115 cts. per foot for New York lumber.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. The market has advanced smartly and quotations to-day are 88.000—88.500 per case firm.

Lard.—Receipts nil, but quotations are lower, viz. P. T. George & Co's, 330—340 cts. per lb. and *Amos* and *Lion* brand 320—330 cts. per lb. The market is said to be very flat.

Rosin.—We may still quote the usual marks at 68.000—69.000. Receipts nil.

Turpentine.—None arrived, and quotations are about unchanged at 530—535 cts. per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,500 tons per <i>Ceylon</i> , from Cardiff	
2,000 " <i>Tubique</i> , do	
2,000 " <i>Sulphur</i> , do	
510 " <i>Indian</i> , do	
1,800 " <i>Emblem</i> , do	
1,818 " <i>Osborne</i> , do	
204 " <i>St. Vincent</i> , do	
2,057 " <i>Zebrava Marie</i> , from Newcastle	
700 " <i>Syphax</i> , from Glasgow	
550 " <i>Argents</i> , from Newport	

Indian Corn.—Receipts, all from the River Plate, have been 14,778 bags per *Horvitz*, 13,481 bags per *Columbia*, 4,536 bags per *La Plata*, 5,727 bags per *Wardman* and 6,924 bags per *Cardinal*. This supply has reduced quotations considerably and River Plate corn is flat at 48.000—48.500 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts nil, and quotations unchanged at 50—55 cts. per kilogramme.

Brass.—River Plate is still quoted at 18.000—18.500 per bag, and city mills at 18.000—18.500. There have been no receipts of foreign brass.

Cement.—Receipts have been: 1,000 bbls. British per *Hatley*, and 3,400 per *Idral*, 1,200 bbls. German per *Paragass*, and 2,700 per *Polonia* and 1,100 bbls. French per *Suzanne*. Quotations are unchanged, viz. 7.000—7.500 for British, 6.200—6.500 for German and 7.000—7.500 for French, per bbl.

Rice.—Receipts nil and Rangon is still quoted at 88.000—88.500 per bag. The market is dull.

Codfish.—There have been no receipts this week. Stocks are now estimated to be about 9,000 packages and quotations at retail show no change, viz. 18.000—20.000 for new, and Norwegian rates 21.000—22.000. Market dull and flat.

PARA.

Almas, Singelhurst, Brackelmeier & Co. invite tenders date of July 31st.

RUBBER.—Entries last month turned out to be the same as in June last year, viz. 740 tons. The crop which closed on June 30th showed a total of 15,310 tons, against 15,070 tons in the preceding year, the deficit resulting being 660 tons. The coming crop does not open under as favorable auspices as can be desired, but although the trees are full of sap, they cannot yet be reached in many places in consequence of the enormous floods, which have only now commenced to subside. The work therefore, being delayed the crop at the best is likely to be better than usual, and there still remains the fear of an outbreak of fever as the consequence of the inundations, which if realized would in a serious measure jeopardize the output.

Our market opened quiet after our last advices and prices adapting themselves to the values and conditions ruling at the consuming centers, as well as to the continued use in sterling exchange, gradually receded to 3800 for fine, and 3500 for coarse islands under, up for kinds being worth 100—200 cts. per kilo. more. Large transactions having recently taken place in New York and at improving prices in Liverpool, the demand here has become active and in excess of supplies, which in all probability will continue moderate during the next few months.

Stock, on 16th June..... tons 293

Entries since..... tons 358

Less shipments to Europe:

per *Anselm*..... tons 52

per *Amazons*..... 75

do United States:

per *Perseus*..... 184

per *Thine*..... 30

do *Bail*..... 98

Stock, in first hands..... tons 70

and do..... tons 150

SUMMARY OF THE CITY BANK'S

STATEMENTS.

June 30th, 1890, in cents de révisé (1000000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Assets:

Real estate, 1,100,000

Public funds, 1,100,000

Mortgages, 1,100,000

Accounts in liquidation, 1,100,000

Capital and up, 1,100,000

Reserves and profits, 1,100,000

Deposits, 1,100,000

Liabilities:

Capital and up, 1,100,000

Reserves and profits, 1,100,000

Deposits, 1,100,000

Liabilities:

Capital and up, 1,100,000

Reserves and profits, 1,100,000

Deposits, 1,100,000

Liabilities:

Capital and up, 1,100,000

Reserves and profits, 1,100,000

Deposits, 1,100,000

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Deposits, 1,100,000

Liabilities:

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Liabilities:

Capital and up, 1,100,000

Reserves and profits, 1,100,000

Deposits, 1,100,000

Liabilities:

Capital and up, 1,100,000

Reserves and profits, 1,100,000

Deposits, 1,100,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 14.

Moscow.—Port bk *Tentation*; 48 tons; 86; in the salt to

Porto Schinhu & Co.

JULY 17.

Hamburg.—Dutch bk *Palade*; 337 tons; Kelling; 73; in the salt to

Herman Soler & Co.

Maximilian.—Dutch bk *Gustaf*; 473 tons; Lantz; 76; in the salt to

Herman Soler & Co.

JULY 18.

Brunswick.—Dutch bk *Emile*; 1,100 tons; McKeen; 55; in the salt to

Wm. S. & Co.

Caribbean.—Dutch bk *Obispo*; 1,100 tons; McKeen; 55; in the salt to

Wm. S. & Co.

Glasgow.—Dutch bk *Obispo*; 1,100 tons; McKeen; 55; in the salt to

Wm. S. & Co.

Swansea.—Dutch bk *Obispo*; 1,100 tons; McKeen; 55; in the salt to

Wm. S. & Co.

Marineville.—Dutch bk *Obispo*; 1,100 tons; McKeen; 55; in the salt to

Wm. S. & Co.

Macao.—Dutch bk *Obispo*; 1,100 tons; McKeen; 55; in the salt to

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Capital.	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000\$	300,000\$	..	Agric. Colonia de Viçosa.....	....	200\$	198 50/100	
300,000\$	300,000\$	..	Agric. S. Sebastião.....	....	200\$	200 00/100	
7,100,000\$	7,100,000\$	..	Cart. e Viagem Fluminense.....	18000—July 90	200	195 00/100	
705,400	705,400	20,000\$	Carmineiras Fluminense.....	—July 90	200	200 00/100	....
2,947	2,947	..	Commercio e Exportação.....	3 000—July 90	40	38 100/100	150\$00
30,000	30,000	..	Commercio e Indústria.....	—July 90	200	200 00/100	
120,000	120,000	3,200	Condorilha.....	....	200	200 00/100	
120,000	120,000	..	Eletric. e Fôrça de Chumbinho.....	4 000—July 90	200	203 00/100	
22,700	22,700	..	Eletric. do 2 series.....	....	200	200 00/100	
4,300,000	4,300,000	..	Empresaz de Obras Publicas.....	7 1/2 %—July 90	200	316 00/100	420\$000
5,500,000	5,500,000	..	Eletric. do 2 series.....	7 1/2 %—July 90	40	98 00/100	....
13,000\$	13,000\$	..	Fabrica de Biscoitos.....	—July 90	200	200 00/100	....
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Lix. e Viag. do Alcanthil.....	—July 90	100	100 00/100	
200,000	200,000	220,000	Industria Flum. (RioGrande).....	—July 90	50	47 00/100	
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Lavoura, Ind. e Colat.....	....	200	200 00/100	
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.....	8 000—July 90	200	200 00/100	
400,000	400,000	..	Nova Industria.....	—July 90	200	200 00/100	
40,000	40,000	..	do 2 series.....	....	40	40 00/100	
1,500,000	1,500,000	..	Parahiba e Sertipe (C. F.).....	....	200	200 00/100	
2,000,000	2,000,000	335,400	Pastoral, Agric. e Industria.....	8 000—Apr. 90	100	35 00/100	
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Pastoral Mineira.....	120—July 90	200	200 00/100	
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Petrobrás de Cal.....	....	120	60 00/100	
500,000	500,000	..	Saneamento do Rio.....	....	40	18 00/100	
926,000	926,000	..	Serviços Maritimos.....	7 500—July 90	120	208 00/100	
1,800,000	1,400,000	49,500	S. Jeronymo mines.....	....	100	138 00/100	137 00/100—140 00/100
150,000	150,000	..	do 2 series.....	....	200	208 00/100	208 00/100—210 00/100
300,000	300,000	..	União.....	16 000—July 90	200	200 00/100	

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1890

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 21	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 26	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua do S. Pedro No. 1, Subrdo.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

* This steamer takes cargo and passengers for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

FINANCE Captain Baker..... 3 Sept.
ALLIANÇA " Beers..... 27 "

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

will sail 15th August at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO AND MARANHÃO

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND

St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	cabins	steerage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
" New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	— "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6 Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Holbein..... July 23rd

For Antwerp:

calling at Southampton (for London)

Coleridge..... July 29th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly
Chatham.....
Canning.....
or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

97, Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82 Rua 1^a de Março.NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... July 31st
Ruspehu..... Aug. 28th

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ionic..... Aug. 14th
Tahiti..... Sept 11th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at Pernambuco and Plymouth.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

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and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy:	São Paulo:	Bahia:	Campos:
35, Rua do Imperador	34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	In front of the Elevator	69, Rua 13 de Maio
Porto Alegre:	Buenos Aires:	Rosario:	
329, Rua dos Andradas	137, Calle Maipú	197 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

and at Montevideo, Salto, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.

USE

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

[Liquor]

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. J. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Sickness and Sick Headache, In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Indolence, Despondency, and Cases of Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally recommended and prescribed by physicians at all schools. It is not unseasonable, but agreeable in the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

3 M.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE.

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

John Elder..... July 27th
Magellan..... Aug. 8th
Iberia..... " 22nd

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th

of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st cl. 3rd cl.

Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100,000

" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150,000

" London..... 300 " 75,000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua do Alameda, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,599)

Draws on:

Germany.....	(Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, and other branches in Hamburg, Hamburg.)
England.....	(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, International Bank of London, Limited, London.)
France.....	(Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, and branches)
Spain.....	(Crédit Lyonnais)
Belgium.....	(Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp)
Italy.....	(Banque d'Alger, Algiers, and other branches in France, Genoa, and other ports.)
Portugal.....	(Memorie & Co., Naples)
United States.....	(Banco Lisboa & Agnes, and other branches in London, London.)
Uruguay.....	(Köhler Peabody & Co., New York.)
Argentina.....	(G. Ausimack & Co., New York.)
	(Fimeto Tompkins & Co., Montevideo.)
	(Fimeto Tompkins & Co., B. Ayres.)
	(Fimeto Tompkins & Co., B. Ayres.)

and any other countries.

Allows 5% p.a. interest on account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

4% p. a. for 3 to 6 months.

5% p. a. for 7 to 12 months.

6% p. a. for 13 to 18 months.

7% p. a. for 19 to 24 months.

8% p. a. for 25 to 30 months.

9% p. a. for 31 to 36 months.

10% p. a. for 37 to 42 months.

11% p. a. for 43 to 48 months.

12% p. a. for 49 to 54 months.

13% p. a. for 55 to 60 months.

14% p. a. for 61 to 66 months.

15% p. a. for 67 to 72 months.

16% p. a. for 73 to 78 months.

17% p. a. for 79 to 84 months.

18% p. a. for 85 to 90 months.

19% p. a. for 91 to 96 months.

20% p. a. for 97 to 102 months.

21% p. a. for 103 to 108 months.

22% p. a. for 109 to 114 months.

23% p. a. for 115 to 120 months.

24% p. a. for 121 to 126 months.

25% p. a. for 127 to 132 months.

26% p. a. for 133 to 138 months.

27% p. a. for 139 to 144 months.

28% p. a. for 145 to 150 months.

29% p. a. for 151 to 156 months.

30% p. a. for 157 to 162 months.

31% p. a. for 163 to 168 months.

32% p. a. for 169 to 174 months.

33% p. a. for 175 to 180 months.

34% p. a. for 181 to 186 months.

35% p. a. for 187 to 192 months.

36% p. a. for 193 to 198 months.

37% p. a. for 199 to 204 months.

38% p. a. for 205 to 210 months.

39% p. a. for 211 to 216 months.

40% p. a. for 217 to 222 months.

41% p. a. for 223 to 228 months.

42% p. a. for 229 to 234 months.

43% p. a. for 235 to 240 months.

44% p. a. for 241 to 246 months.

45% p. a. for 247 to 252 months.

46% p. a. for 253 to 258 months.

47% p. a. for 259 to 264 months.

48% p. a. for 265 to 270 months.

49% p. a. for 271 to 276 months.

50% p. a. for 277 to 282 months.

51% p. a. for 283 to 288 months.

52% p. a. for 289 to 294 months.

53% p. a. for 295 to 300 months.

54% p. a. for 301 to 306 months.

55% p. a. for 307 to 312 months.

56% p. a. for 313 to 318 months.

57% p. a. for 319 to 324 months.

58% p. a. for 325 to 330 months.

59% p. a. for 331 to 336 months.

60% p. a. for 337 to 342 months.

61% p. a. for 343 to 348 months.

62% p. a. for 349 to 354 months.

63% p. a. for 355 to 360 months.

64% p. a. for 361 to 366 months.

65% p. a. for 367 to 372 months.

66% p. a. for 373 to 378 months.

67% p. a. for 379 to 384 months.

68% p. a. for 385 to 390 months.

69% p. a. for 391 to 396 months.

70% p. a. for 397 to 402 months.

71% p. a. for 403 to 408 months.

72% p. a. for 409 to 414 months.

73% p. a. for 415 to 420 months.

74% p. a. for 421 to 426 months.

75% p. a. for 427 to 432 months.

76% p. a. for 433 to 438 months.

77% p. a. for 439 to 444 months.

78% p. a. for 445 to 450 months.

79% p. a. for 451 to 456 months.

80% p. a. for 457 to 462 months.

81% p. a. for 463 to 468 months.

82% p. a. for 469 to 474 months.

83% p. a. for 475 to 480 months.

84% p. a. for 481 to 486 months.

85% p. a. for 487 to 492 months.

86% p. a. for 493 to 498 months.

87% p. a. for 499 to 504 months.

88% p. a. for 505 to 510 months.

89% p. a. for 511 to 516 months.

90% p. a. for 517 to 522 months.

91% p. a. for 523 to 528 months.

92% p. a. for 529 to 534 months.

93% p. a. for 535 to 540 months.

94% p. a. for 541 to 546 months.

95% p. a. for 547 to 552 months.

96% p. a. for 553 to 558 months.

97% p. a. for 559 to 564 months.

98% p. a. for 565 to 570 months.

99% p. a. for 571 to 576 months.

100% p. a. for 577 to 582 months.

101% p. a. for 583 to 588 months.

102% p. a. for 589 to 594 months.

103% p. a. for 595 to 600 months.

104% p. a. for 601 to 606 months.

105% p. a. for 607 to 612 months.

106% p. a. for 613 to 618 months.

107% p. a. for 619 to 624 months.

108% p. a. for 625 to 630 months.

109% p. a. for 631 to 636 months.